

sex of *Rh. tenuipes*, from which it differs solely by having the mesonotum a little broader in proportion to its length.

Bainbridge, Georgia (J. C. Bradley).

In the color and venation of the hemelytra the winged form of *Rh. trulliger* does not differ from the two other North American species.

The species occurred at Bainbridge in society with *Rh. tenuipes*, but no specimens of *Rh. Rileyi* were found at that locality.

For the following reasons I think it almost certain that *Rh. trulliger* also occurs near Washington, D. C. Since several years the title-page of the Proc. Ent. Soc. Washington is ornamented with a figure of a macropterous *Rheumatobates* supposed to represent *Rh. Rileyi*. It seems to me that the drawer of this figure has had specimens of both *Rh. Rileyi* and *trulliger* before him. The whole middle legs and the hind femora in that figure are taken from *Rileyi*, but the hind tibiæ from a specimen of *trulliger*. I dare say that no specimen of *Rileyi* with hind tibiæ like those of said figure can be found in any collection.

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## TWO NEW NORTH AMERICAN DIPTERA.

BY J. R. MALLOCH, Urbana, Ill.

The types of the two species described herewith are deposited in the Illinois State Laboratory of Natural History, Urbana, Ill.

**Borborus scriptus**, n. sp. Male: Deep black. Head shining, the frons with a velvety black M-shaped mark on the central stripe, on either side of the triangle and the stripes which bear the serial cruciate setulæ; upper half of cheeks glossy, the lower half with whitish pruinescence. Mesonotum shining, the disc with slight brownish pruinescence; scutellum concolorous with disc; pleuræ highly glossy except on upper and posterior margins. Abdomen subopaque, the surface with slight brownish pruinescence. Legs black, the bases of fore tibiæ and their tarsi yellowish. Wings milky white, costal vein yellow, the other veins vitreous. Squamæ white. Halteres yellowish white. Hairs and bristles black.

Frons distinctly more than half the width of head; orbits broad, anterior orbital bristle slightly weaker than the upper, both outwardly directed, orbital hairs weak; cruciate setulæ weak but rather numerous; antennæ of moderate size, arista slender, not longer than width of frons; cheek over half as high as eye, the latter slightly longer than high. Mesonotum with four very weak pairs of dorso-centrals which are hardly distinguishable from the setulæ which are in the same longitudinal lines; between the dorso-central rows there are two rows of acrostichals, which are as strong as the setulæ of the two dorso-central rows; between the dorso-central rows and the lateral row there is a somewhat irregular row of setulæ; scutellum short and broad, rounded posteriorly, 4 marginal bristles present; sternopleural bristles very weak. Abdomen very short and broad, second segment much elongated, the others short; dorsum of second segment almost glabrous, the other segments with short surface hairs and distinct setulose hairs apically on lateral margins; hypopygium large, and projecting on ventral surface. Legs stout and rather long, their surfaces with numerous, moderately long, soft hairs; mid and hind tibiæ with preapical bristle, the latter with a distinguishable bristle near middle of the anterior surface; hind tibia with a short but distinct apical thorn; basal joint of hind tarsus much swollen, subequal in length with the slightly swollen second joint; empodia large, fringed. Wings broad; second costal division two and a half times as long as first; veins 3 and 4 slightly convergent apically, the last two sections of fourth vein subequal in length; inner cross-vein slightly over one third from base of discal cell; outer cross-vein over one half of its own length from end of fifth vein; sixth vein incomplete.

Length 2, mm.

Type locality, St. Joseph, Ill., May 17, 1914 (J. R. Malloch).

This species is closely allied to *B. lacteipennis* Malloch, but may be separated from it by the color of the frons, the absence of the series of long hairs from the hind tibiæ of the male, and the different venation.

***Aphiochæta bisetulata***, n. sp. Female: Yellow. Ocellar region blackened, antennæ and palpi pale yellow; arista brown.

Thorax reddish yellow on disc; pleuræ pale yellow; a black spot below wing-base and another on posterior surface of mid coxa. First abdominal segment entirely yellow, the others with a dull black spot on each side at anterior angles, and indications of a central row of paler spots. Legs yellow, apices of hind femora blackened. Wings slightly grayish, veins blackish brown. All hairs and bristles black. Halteres yellow.

Frons slightly broader than long, central furrow poorly defined; one pair of strong post-antennals; central pair of bristles in first row distinctly below the level of outer pair and much closer to the latter than to the post-antennals, though not in vertical line with the outer pair; second row almost straight; surface of frons with numerous short hairs; antennæ moderate in size, third joint rounded; arista very slender, bare, about one and a half times as long as width of frons; palpi larger than antennæ, strongly bristled; cheek with one long downwardly directed bristle and a series of about eight weaker bristles which increase in length from posterior to anterior end of series. Mesopleura bare; scutellum with four bristles. Abdomen broad at base, tapering to apex; segments subequal, without conspicuous bristles. Fore tarsus slender; hind femora dilated; hind tibiæ with the setulæ regularly arranged, thirteen in the series, only the apical one stronger than the others. Wings with costa to middle; first division one and a third times as long as  $2 + 3$ ; second division twice as long as third; angle at fork of third vein acute, its base about midway from apex of second vein to apex of first; fourth vein gently arcuate at base, leaving distinctly beyond fork of third, fringe of moderate length, rather close.

Length, 2.5 mm.

Type locality, Urbana, Ill., June 14, 1914 (E. H. Swigert).

Allied to *A. fisheri* Malloch and *inæqualis* Malloch, from both of which the presence of only one pair of post-antennals separates it readily.